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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 5th, 1914.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S lucid statement sets at rest all doubts as to what part England is to play in the War in Europe. The fact cannot be too strongly emphasised that at present England is not at war with Germany or any other Power. Her forces are now mobilised and she is ready for war, but Sir EDWARD GREY makes it clear that she will remain merely a spectator of events so long as neither French shipping nor the Northern coasts of France are attacked by Germany and so long as Germany respects the independence of Belgium who has declared her neutrality. These do not seem onerous overtures, and though Germany appears at present indisposed to give a pledge that her forces will not break into Belgium, we may not unreasonably conclude from her willingness to restore the integrity of Belgium after the war, if she invades that Kingdom, that the German Government will do its utmost to avoid moving troops through Belgian territory now that it is definitely known that this will most certainly bring about the immediate intervention of the British forces. Attacked by Russia on her Eastern boundary and by France on the West, Germany might well desire not to add to the number of her adversaries. England's attitude is well expressed in the familiar lines: "We don't want to fight; but, by Jingo, if we do," &c., and we cannot but think that the policy of the Government as outlined by Sir EDWARD GREY will commend itself to the judgment of all right-thinking and patriotic Englishmen. There can be but a very small amount of popular support for the attitude of the two ungarned Cabinet Ministers who are reported to have been uncompromisingly in favour of neutrality "whatever happens." Sir EDWARD GREY says the matter must be regarded from the point of view of British interests, British honour and British obligations. There may, of course, be room for dispute regarding what course it is best to pursue from the point of view of British interests; on the one side it might be argued with some show of reason that a neutral position at the cost of "whatever happens" would be most advantageous to British interests. That is the short-sighted view of the matter; others, taking

longer views, feel with equal confidence that British interests will in the long run best be served by the course of action the Government has decided upon, though it may involve the sacrifice of thousands of lives and much treasure in a war. But, however much men may differ on this question, there is no room for difference of opinion regarding the obligations of honour in a country's relations with its neighbours. To suddenly repudiate those obligations when the moment has arrived for their fulfilment argues a woeful lack of the sense of personal as well as of public honour. Action of that character is despicable and impossible for British statesmen. Whatever differences may have existed while the grave question of British intervention was being discussed by the Cabinet, must be sunk now that a decision has been taken, though it may not have been unanimous, and we feel the nation can confidently count upon the Cabinet working unitedly and strenuously for the success of whatever measures the Cabinet's decision may entail. It is every gratifying to read Mr. EDWARD GREY'S assurance of united support from Ireland, Irish Nationalists and Ulstermen, in the presence of grave peril to the interests of the nation as a whole, have dropped their local differences—acute though they were—and united to defend and maintain the interests and the honour of the country. So critical is the situation that before these lines are in print Great Britain may be involved in the war. Telegrams received subsequent to those giving us Sir EDWARD GREY'S statement show that the invasion of Belgium is regarded by Germany as an indispensable feature of her scheme of military operations against France. "If the situation develops, as seems probable," said Sir EDWARD GREY, "we must be prepared to face it," and there can be no doubt that it will be faced with a determination, courage and endurance in keeping with the noblest traditions of the British race.

Lady May will be "At Home" at Mountain Lodge on Tuesday next, the 11th August, at 4.30 p.m. Also on Tuesdays, the 25th August and 8th September. There will be tennis.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretary's Office that under quarantine regulations immigration is prohibited into Singapore on account of plague, as there is no accommodation in the Quarantine Station.

At the Magistracy yesterday Inspector Gerrard charged a Chinese fortune-teller with obtaining \$10.00 by false pretences, and with practising his "art" unlawfully. The Magistrate fined the man \$100, or three months' imprisonment in default.

At a Special Criminal Sessions, which was held yesterday the Chinese named Lau Chau who was charged with the manslaughter of another Chinese in the engine-room of the *Empress of Asia* was found not guilty and accordingly discharged. Prisoner was undefended.

A *Government Gazette* (Extraordinary) issued yesterday states that the Officer-in-charge of the Examination Service of vessels in the Harbour is Lieut. F. C. Hanning Lee, retired, and his office is in His Majesty's Dockyard (under the Commodore's Office), to which entrance can be effected by the small gate in the West wall.

We understand that certain Chinese shops have taken advantage of the present state of affairs to run up the price of provisions to most exorbitant figures. Tinned Milk being sold at nearly double its usual price. This is a great hardship to householders, and we are informed that to relieve matters the proprietors of the "Milkmaid" Brand (who have not increased their price) yesterday made many sales of single cases to *bona fide* consumers in order to prevent them being "squeezed." No one should be called upon to pay more than 30 cents per tin.

Mr. Arthur Lym Yuan, the noted Chinese aviator of San Francisco, and Mr. Malcolm Loughhead, aeroplane designer and constructor, were among the passengers of the steamer *China*. Mr. Yuan is the first Chinese graduate of the famous Curtiss Aviation School of Hammondsport, N.Y., and he has also won his International Pilot Licence from the Aero Club of America by making a record landing of forty inches within a designated mark with his motor cut off from three hundred feet in the air. Mr. Yuan expects to give aerial exhibitions in all the large cities of China such as Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, etc. Mr. Yuan is twenty-four years of age.

RISE IN PRICES.

The compradors have lost no time in raising prices in the Colony, but there is no excuse for this except, perhaps, in the case of goods imported from abroad, the price of which is naturally affected by the slump in exchange. So far as concerns meat and vegetables, which are entirely imported from China, we can see no excuse for increasing the price.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN INVASION OF DUTCH LIMBURG.

LONDON, August 4th.
12.55 a.m.

A message from Brussels says that the Germans have invaded Dutch Limburg.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN GERMAN AND RUSSIAN FLEETS.

LONDON, August 3rd.
3.5 p.m.

A telegram from Stockholm says the Germans have occupied Aland Islands.

The fishermen report that a large Russian warship is ashore.

A message from Stockholm states that there was an engagement between the German and Russian Fleets near the Aland Islands the Russians being driven into the Gulf of Finland.

GERMAN PATROL RAIDS.

LONDON, August 3rd.
3.30 a.m.

German patrols are active in the vicinity of Belfort, which is a town on the Alsatian border, and are raiding for horses.

GERMAN WARSHIPS NEAR CANARY ISLANDS.

LONDON, August 3rd.
3.30 a.m.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Las Palmas states that there are two German warships in the vicinity of the Canary Islands.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TO GERMANY.

The French Government has protested against German acts of war made against France, without provocation.
The French Government meets to-day.
The Russian Government meets on the 8th inst.

AEROPLANES FLY TO THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, August 3rd.
2.15 p.m.

A message from Paris states that there is a constant humming of aeroplanes flying towards the frontier.

A searchlight which is fixed on the Eiffel Tower was working continuously throughout the night as a precaution against the approach of airships.

There will be stringent punishment for any attempt at profit-raising on the prices of necessities.

SEVERE FIGHTING BETWEEN AUSTRIANS AND SERBIANS.

LONDON, August 3rd.
9.10 a.m.

The Vienna *Militaerische Rundschau* says that there was severe fighting on the river Drin, when the Serbians who were attempting to cross were opposed by the Austrian frontier guards.

MARTIAL LAW AT MALTA.

LONDON, August 3rd.
9.10 a.m.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Malta.

ADMIRALTY GIVEN CONTROL OF COLONIAL NAVIES.

LONDON, August 3rd.
1.15 p.m.

A message from Wellington states that a Proclamation places the New Zealand Navy under the control of Britain. The Government has called up the Naval Reserve and the authorities which control the ports have taken precautionary measures.

Australia has placed her Fleet under the Admiralty's control, and offers an expeditionary force of 20,000 of which she will bear the cost of maintenance.

Australia has ordered a partial mobilisation.

1.35 p.m.

A message from Ottawa states that at an urgent meeting of the Cabinet it was decided to call out the Naval Reserve. Special precautions are being taken to guard the canals, and there is every evidence that it is the resolve of the Dominion to do its duty.

SUPPORT FROM WALES.

LONDON, August 3rd.

At a meeting at Cardiff of the representatives of all the counties of Wales it was resolved to raise a mounted regiment for service abroad.

BANK HOLIDAY EXTENDED FOR THREE DAYS.

LONDON, August 3rd.
3.35 p.m.

The House of Commons immediately passed all stages of the Bill suspending payment of Bills of Exchange and empowering a *Moratorium*. Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Bank Holiday would be extended for three days.

BRITISH ARMY TO MOBILISE AT MIDNIGHT.

LONDON, August 3rd.
5.45 p.m.

It is officially announced that the Army mobilises by midnight to-morrow.

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET CLEARED FOR ACTION.

LONDON, August 3rd.
2.20 p.m.

A message from Malta states that the Mediterranean Fleet has been cleared for action. Destroyers have left at full-speed, it is believed, to join the French Fleet. Others are also leaving while the *Inferrible*, *Weymouth* and *Dublin* and two divisions of destroyers are remaining, but with steam up.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 3rd.
1.35 a.m.

The scenes in the West End culminated in a remarkable demonstration outside Buckingham Palace where the crowds sang "God Save the King," "Rule Britannia," and the "Marseillaise." The King and Queen, in response to the cheering, appeared on the balcony and received an ovation.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF RUSSIAN FORCES.

LONDON, August 3rd.
3.30 a.m.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Forces.

["THROUGH DER OSTASIATISCHER LLOYD"]

CHINA AND THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

PEKING, August 4th.

The Government of China is conferring with the Advisors with regard to issuing a declaration of neutrality.

FRENCH EMPLOYEES OF PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY RESIGN.

PEKING, August 4th.

The French employees of the Peking-Hankow railway have resigned, owing to the French mobilisation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY THREATENS BELGIUM AS AN ENEMY.

ANOTHER GRAVE STATEMENT BY SIR EDWARD GREY.

LONDON, August 3rd.
8.05 p.m.

After the adjournment of the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey recounted Germany's proposals to Belgium. Germany threatened, in case of refusal, to treat Belgium as an enemy. (Murmurs in the House.) Belgium answered that she was firmly resolved to maintain her neutrality and would repel aggression by all possible means. (Loud cheers.) Sir EDWARD GREY said His Majesty's Government was gravely considering the matter.

A SECOND ULTIMATUM.

11.35 a.m.

Germany has sent a second ultimatum to Belgium intimating that she is prepared to carry by force of arms the measures she considers necessary.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

HOW SHANGHAI IS AFFECTED.

SHANGHAI, August 4th.

One hundred and fifty French Reserves have been called in, and will leave Shanghai for Saigon as soon as possible.

Business in Shanghai is completely dull, and the Share Exchange is closed.

The coasting vessels have abandoned trips to Tsingtau and Vladivostok.

["DER OSTASIATISCHER LLOYD" SERVICE.]

A CHINESE INTERIOR LOAN.

PEKING, August 4th.

The Minister of Finance in a communication which is published says the Government intends to raise an interior Loan of Sixteen Millions (dollars?) at 6 per cent interest. The Loan will be redeemable in twelve years and the interest will be deposited for the first year with a foreign bank.

EUROPEAN CONSTABLE'S FATAL ACCIDENT.

A sad shooting fatality occurred at the Central Police Station at midnight on Monday. Police Constable Ralph Miller, room, and placing a revolver in a holster room, and lacing a revolver in a holster attached to his belt, the weapon, a Webley-Scott, exploded, and a bullet penetrated the unfortunate man's stomach. He uttered a groan, and sank unconscious to the ground, dying shortly afterwards. It would seem that the catch of the revolver was not at "safety" when the constable received it. Deceased, who was only 19 years of age, joined the Force in February last, coming from the Duke of Portland's estate in Devonshire, where he was employed as a gamekeeper. He possessed an exemplary character.

THE PLAGUE.

There were but four cases of plague reported in the Colony for the week ending August 1st. All four cases, which were Chinese, proved fatal. During the same period there were two non-fatal Portuguese cases of diphtheria, and two non-fatal cases of enteric fever, British and American.

Since January 1st, there have been 2,112 cases of plague, of which number 1,967 proved fatal.

TUNG WAH HOSPITAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Flood Relief Fund:—

Already acknowledged	\$132,387.78
Collected by Mr. Tong Chi Wai at Tong Ka, Heung Shan	363.52
Chinese Merchants at Portland, Astoria	156.00
Collected by steamer <i>Pai Shan</i> (5th instalment)	40.55
Collected by steamer <i>Tai Shan</i> (34th instalment)	17.05
Collected by steamer <i>Tai Shan</i> (35th instalment)	28.72
Collected by steamer <i>Kin Shan</i> (13th instalment)	5.72
Lo Shi	10.00
Messrs. Chung Sun	6.00
Mr. Lo Yuk	5.00
Wong Shi	2.00
	\$133,027.32

OIL IN CHINA.

The petroleum possibilities of the Shansi province are fully assured by the Standard Oil geologists.

They are also investigating the Shansi province wherein the Peking Syndicate claims preferential rights.

The Government is being pressed by other organizations for petroleum concessions to be operated on the conclusion of the Standard Oil agreement.

INTIMATIONS

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THE WAR.

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

STATEMENT BY SIR E. GREY.

[VERBATIM REPORT.]

BRITAIN SUPPORTS FRANCE IF HER SHIPPING OR
NORTHERN COASTS ARE ATTACKED.

ALSO IF BELGIUM IS INVADED BY GERMANY.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, August 3rd.

The scene in the House of Commons to-day was one unparalleled in British history.

The most intense but subdued excitement prevailed. Chairs were placed along the floor of the House to accommodate members.

Sir Edward Grey looked noticeably older.

There were dense crowds outside who cheered Ministers as they entered the House.

Inside and outside the House Conservatives cheered Mr. Churchill.

Mr. Asquith was also greeted with an ovation.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who was loudly cheered, made the promised statement in the following terms:—

"Last week I stated that we were working for peace not only in Great Britain, but to preserve the peace of Europe. Events to-day move so rapidly that it is exceedingly difficult to state the actual position of affairs. It is clear that peace in Europe cannot be preserved; Russia and Germany have declared war on each other. Before giving the position of the Government, I would like to clear the ground, so that the House may realise exactly under what obligations the Government or the House is in coming to a decision.

"Let me say very shortly that we persistently worked with all the earnestness in our power to preserve peace. (Cheers.) The House may be satisfied on that point. Through the Balkan crisis we worked for peace. The co-operation of the Great Powers was successful then. It is true that some of the Powers had great difficulties in adjusting their points of view, and took much time and labour in discussion before they could settle their differences, but peace was secured because peace was their main object. They were willing to give their time and trouble rather than accentuate the differences.

"In the present crisis, unhappily, it had not been possible to secure peace in Europe because there had been little time, and there had been a disposition in some quarters to force things rapidly to an issue, to the great risk of peace. The result we now know. The policy of peace, as far as I and the Powers generally are concerned, has failed. I do not desire to dwell on this, nor to say where the blame seems to lie, because I would like the House to approach the crisis from the point of view of British interests and British honour—(loud cheers)—and British obligations—(renewed cheers)—free from all passion. (Cheers.)

"As to why peace has not been preserved, we shall publish papers as soon as we can regarding what took place last week, when we were working for peace, and when the papers are published I have no doubt that they will make it clear how strenuous and genuine and whole-hearted our own efforts for peace were—(cheers)—and they will enable the people to form their own judgment as to the forces operating against peace.

"I come now to the question of British obligations. I have assured the House that if any crisis arose we could come before the House of Commons and be able to say it was free to decide what the British attitude should be—(hear, hear)—and that we would have no secret engagement. (Cheers.)

"There had been in Europe two diplomatic groups, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. The latter was not an alliance, it was a diplomatic group. The House will remember that in 1903 there was a crisis originating in connection with the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Russian Minister happened to come to London, and I told him definitely that, it being a Balkan affair, I did not consider that public opinion would justify us in promising anything. More was never asked, more was never given, and more was never promised, and up till yesterday we had given no promise more than diplomatic support.

I must make this question of obligation clear to the House, and must go back to the Morocco crisis of 1906. The time of the Algeiras Conference was a very difficult time for the Government, as a general election was in progress. I was asked whether, if that crisis developed into a war between France and Germany we would give armed support. I said I could promise nothing to any foreign Power unless I was subsequently to receive the whole-hearted support of public opinion here when the occasion arose. (Ministerial Cheers.) I said that my opinion was that if war was forced upon France on the question of Morocco, which had just been the subject of an agreement with Britain and France, public opinion in England would be rallied to the support of France. (Cheers.)

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

"I made no promise and used no threat, but expressed that opinion, and the position was accepted by the French Government. But they said at the time 'If you think it possible that public opinion in Great Britain might, when a sudden crisis arose, justify you in giving France your armed support, which you cannot promise in advance, unless between Military and Naval experts some conversations have taken place, you will not be able to give that support, even if you wish, when the time comes.' There was force in that, and I agreed to it, and authorised those conversations to take place, but on the distinct understanding that nothing that passed between the experts should bind either Government.

"The Agadir crisis came, and throughout that I took precisely the same line as in 1906. Subsequently, in 1912, it was decided that we ought to have a definite understanding in writing that these conversations were not binding on either Government, and on the 22nd November I wrote a letter to the French Ambassador and received from him a reply. That letter will be shown to the public now as a record that whatever took place between the Military and Naval experts, they were not binding engagements on the Government. The situation in the present crisis is not precisely the same as in the Morocco question. The latter was primarily a dispute which concerned France. It was a dispute which was fastened upon France out of an agreement existing between us and France under which we engaged to give France diplomatic support, and there is no doubt that we were pledged to nothing but diplomatic support. But we were pledged by a definite and published agreement. The present crisis originated differently. It has not originated with regard to Morocco; it has not originated as regards anything about which we have a special agreement with France, and it has not originated with anything primarily concerning France. It originated in the dispute between Austria and Serbia, and no Government and no country had a less desire to be involved in a war or dispute with Austria and Serbia than the Government and country of France (Loud cheers). They became involved because of their obligation and honour (Cheers) under a definite alliance with Russia. That obligation cannot apply in the same way to us. We are not parties to the Franco-Russian alliance; we do not even know the terms of the alliance.

Now I come to what we think the situation requires. We have had many years of long-standing friendship with France (Cheers). I remember well, when the agreement was made, the warm and cordial feeling resulting from the fact that these two nations had cleared away their perpetual differences and become friends. And it has been a friendship between two nations (Cheers) ratified by the nations. How far does that friendship entail obligation? Let every man look into his own heart and his own feelings and construe the extent of such an obligation to himself (Cheers).

Speaking for myself, I may say that the French Fleet is now in the Mediterranean and that the northern and western coasts are absolutely undefended. With the French Fleet concentrated in the Mediterranean the situation is very different from what it used to be before the friendship which grew between the two countries gave them a sense of security. My own feeling is that if a foreign fleet, engaged in a war which France had not sought and in which she was not the aggressor, came down the English Channel and bombarded and battered the undefended coasts of France, we could not stand aside (Loud and prolonged cheers) with the thing going on practically within sight of our eyes, with our arms folded, looking on dispassionately and doing nothing. And I believe that to be the feeling of this country (Cheers). There are times when one's own individual feeling makes one feel that if the circumstances actually did arise it would be the feeling which would spread with irresistible force to others in face of the thing which is happening. But I want to look at the thing also without sentiment—from the point of view of British interests. It is on this that I am going to base and justify what I am presently going to say to the House. If we say nothing at this moment what is France to do with her fleet in the Mediterranean? She leaves it there with no statement from us as to what we shall do. She sees her northern and western coasts absolutely undefended and at the mercy of the German Fleet coming down the Channel, to do as it pleases in a war which is a war of life and death. To her we say nothing. It may be, and the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean.

We are in the presence of a European conflagration. Can anybody set the limits to the consequences which might arise out of it? Just assume to-day that we stand aside in an attitude of neutrality saying, "No we cannot engage to help either party in this conflict," and let us suppose that the French fleet is withdrawn from the Mediterranean. Let us assume that out of that came consequences unforeseen which make it necessary, at a sudden moment, that in defence of vital British interests we should go to war. And let us assume, what is quite possible, that Italy, which is now neutral and legitimately consulting her own interests, may depart from her attitude of neutrality at a time when we are forced to fight ourselves. What would be the position in the Mediterranean then? It might be that these consequences would be forced upon us at some critical moment when the trade routes of the Mediterranean might be vital to this country. (Cheers.) Nobody can say that, in the course of the next few weeks, there is any particular trade route, the opening of which might not be vital to this country. What is our position then? We have not kept in the Mediterranean a fleet which is equal to deal alone with a combination of other fleets there. That would be the very moment when we could not detach more ships for the Mediterranean and we might have exposed this country, through our negative attitude at the present moment, to a most appalling risk. (Cheers.) I say that from the point of view of British interests. Well, we felt strongly that France was entitled to know at once (Cheers) whether or not in the event

[THROUGH REUTERS AGENCY.]

of an attack upon her unprotected northern and western coasts she could depend upon British support. Under these compelling circumstances, yesterday afternoon I gave the French Ambassador the following statement:—

I am authorised to give the assurance that, if the German Fleet comes into the Channel, or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coasts and shipping, the British Fleet will give all the protection in its power. (Loud cheers.) This assurance is subject to the support of Parliament, and must not be taken as binding upon the Government until the contingency of action by the German Fleet takes place.

Things move so rapidly that I cannot give this except informally, but I understand the German Government is prepared if we pledge neutrality to agree that the German Fleet shall not attack the northern coast of France. I only heard that shortly before I came to the House. But it is far too narrow an engagement for us (Loud cheers.) And there is a more serious consideration which is becoming more serious every hour—the question of the neutrality of Belgium. (Cheers.) The governing factor was the Treaty of 1839, and in 1870 Bismarck gave an assurance of the neutrality of Belgium which was a valuable recognition on Germany's part of the sacredness of treaty rights.

The Treaty is an old treaty, and honour and interest are as strong to-day as in 1870. We cannot take a less serious view of our obligations than did Mr. Gladstone's Government of 1870. When mobilisation was beginning last week I knew that this question would be a most important element in our policy. I telegraphed to Paris and Berlin saying that it was essential that we should know whether the French and German Governments were prepared to undertake an engagement with respect to the neutrality of Belgium. The French Government replied that it was resolved to respect the neutrality, and it would be only in the event of some other Power violating the neutrality that France might find herself under the necessity to act otherwise. Germany replied that the Secretary of Foreign Affairs could not possibly answer before consulting the Emperor, and the Chancellor. Our Ambassador at Berlin said he hoped that the answer would not long be delayed, and the Secretary gave the Ambassador to understand that he rather doubted whether he could answer at all, as any reply, in the event of war, could not fail to have the undesirable effect of disclosing part of their plan of campaign. (Laughter.) I telegraphed to Brussels, and the Foreign Minister replied that Belgium would do its utmost to maintain neutrality, and added that the Belgian Government believed that they were in a position to defend the neutrality of their country in the event of a violation of that neutrality. (Cheers.) Now comes news that an ultimatum has been given to Belgium by Germany, the object of which is to offer Belgium friendly relations on the condition that she facilitates the passage of the German troops through Belgium.

We were sounded last week as to whether, if Belgian integrity was guaranteed at the conclusion of the war, that would content us. We replied that we could not bargain away whatever interests and obligations we had in Belgian neutrality. (Cheers.) His Majesty the King received the following telegram from the King of the Belgians:—

"Remembering the numerous proofs of your Majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, and the friendly attitude in 1870, and the proof of the friendship she has just given us, I make supreme appeal for the diplomatic intervention of your Majesty's Government to safeguard the integrity of the Belgians." (Cheers.)

We intervened diplomatically last week. What can diplomatic intervention do now?

We have a great and vital interest in the independence and integrity of Belgium and the smaller States in that region of Europe, which only ask to be left alone. (Cheers.) If, in the war which is before Europe, the neutrality of these countries is violated, and if the troops of one of the combatants violates its neutrality and no action is taken to resent it, at the end of the war, whatever the integrity may be, independence will be gone. (Cheers.) Now if it be the case that there has been anything in the nature of an ultimatum sent to Belgium asking her to compromise or violate her neutrality, her independence is gone if that holds.

And if her independence goes, the independence of Holland will go. Now I ask the House, from the point of view of British interests, to consider what may be at stake (Cheers). It will be said that we might stand aside and husband our strength, and at the end intervene with effect and put things right. If, in a crisis like this we run away—(Loud and prolonged cheers)—from those obligations of honour and interests as regards Belgium, I doubt whether, whatever material force we might have at the end, it would be of very much value in face of the respect that we should have lost. (Renewed cheers.)

For us with a powerful fleet, if we engage in war, we suffer but little more than we shall suffer if we stand aside. We are going to suffer terribly in this war whether we are in it or not. Our "foreign trade" is going to cease, not because the trade routes will be closed, but because there will be no trade at the other end.

Sir Edward Grey said with emphasis: If the facts regarding Belgium turn out as they reach us, it is quite clear that there is an obligation upon this country to do its utmost to prevent the consequences to which these facts lead, if they are not disputed. (Cheers.)

We have taken no engagement yet to send an expeditionary armed force out of the country. The mobilisation of the Fleet has taken place. (Cheers.) The mobilisation of the Army is taking place. (Renewed cheers.) But we have, as yet, taken no engagement because I do feel that it is a case of a European conflagration such as is without precedent. With our enormous responsibilities in India and other parts of the Empire, and all the unknown factors, we must take very carefully into consideration the use which we make of sending an expeditionary force out of the country until we know how we stand. One bright spot in the whole of this terrible situation is Ireland—(Cheers)—the general feeling throughout Ireland, and I would like this to be clearly understood abroad. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Does not that make a consideration which we have to take into account? (Renewed cheers.)

Great Britain could not proclaim unconditional neutrality. We made a commitment to France which prevents us doing that. We have got the consideration of Belgium which prevents us also from any unconditional neutrality. We are bound not to shrink from proceeding to use all the force in our power. (Cheers.) I do not for a moment conceal that we must be prepared, and we are prepared—(loud cheers)—for the consequences of having to use all the strength we have, at any moment, we know not how soon, to defend ourselves and to take our part. I have announced no final decision; I have delayed until we have the whole case before us.

There are absurd complications grown out of this quarrel between Austria and Serbia. The situation has developed so rapidly that technically it is impossible, as regards war, to describe what has actually happened. I wanted to bring out the underlying things which must affect our own policy. I have put the vital facts before the House and if, as seems only too probable, we are forced, and rapidly forced, to take our stand on these issues I believe the country realises what is at stake, what the real issues are, and the magnitude of the impending danger which I have endeavoured to describe, and I believe we shall be supported throughout, not only by the House of Commons, but by the determination, resolution, courage and endurance of the whole country. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law warmly supported the Government, and referred, amid cheers, to the pledges of support received from the Dominions.

Mr. John Redmond expressed Ireland's sympathy, and said that the Government could withdraw the troops from Ireland immediately. (Loud cheers.) The coasts of Ireland would be defended by the sons of Ireland—Nationalists and Unionists.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald affirmed that we should have remained neutral.

The House adjourned until 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

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Telegraphic Address: "PRESS."
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE "MILKMAID" COMPANY beg to announce that they have not advanced the price of any of their products. The same quantities are available this month as last month.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1914. [1014]

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY

COMMENCING from the 4th August, NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS will depart from CANTON at 5.15 P.M. for HONGKONG and from KOWLOON at 12.15 A.M. for CANTON until further notice.

By Order,

ROBERT BAKER,

Acting Manager,

British Section,

Kowloon-Canton Railway.

By Order,

THE ADMINISTRATION,

Chinese Section,

Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Kowloon, 4th August, 1914. [1015]

TO LET.

From 1st September, 1914.

IN CANTON ON SHAMEN LOT 56. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1914. [1016]

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

THE above Association will be CLOSED until further Notice from SATURDAY, 1st August, 1914.

By Order,

E. M. RAYMOND,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1914. [1010]

WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, from 1st November, for six months or one year. Four Bedrooms, Dining and Drawing Room, Kitchen, Bath, and W.C. on Robinson Road level preferred.

Reply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914. 963

NOTICE.

M. R. H. CRUZ, having arrived from Europe, has this day Resumed Charge of the Management of our Firm.

H. CRUZ & Co.

[996]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1914, will be PAYABLE on FRIDAY, the 14th August, 1914, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 4th August, to FRIDAY, the 14th August (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN ARNOLD,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1914. [996]

WATKINS, LIMITED

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

LOST SCRIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Shares in the above Company are alleged to have been LOST:

Certificate for 50 Shares No. 401/450 inclusive in the name of JAMES BACKHOUSE.

Application has been made to the Undersigned for the Payment of the sum of \$212.50 (Dollars Two Hundred and Twelve and Cents Fifty) in respect of the First and Final Dividend at the Rate of \$4.25 (Dollars Four and Cents Twenty-Five) per Share declared on the 31st July, 1913, on the above-mentioned Shares, and should no objection be lodged with the Undersigned within one month from date hereof, the application will be complied with.

E. CARPMAEL,

Official Receiver.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1914. [992]

HONGKONG SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING BUREAU.

WE are prepared to conclude Contracts for Perpetual Work.

We guarantee our Qualifications, but ask our Price, which is standard and reasonable. Ring us up and come to an arrangement before the chance is lost.

H. E. VICTOR,

Manager.

6, Des Voeux Road Central (First Floor).

Telephone No. 650.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1914. [1710]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914, and for the confirmation of the election of Directors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th August, to SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1914 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at Noon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting shall be concluded an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

- (1) That the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary to apply for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong supplemental to THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK ORDINANCE 1866, and the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendment of Section 20 of THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK ORDINANCE 1866, hereafter set out with such modifications (if any) as they may think fit and to accept such Ordinance if and when enacted.

The following is the amendment above referred to:—The deletion from Section 20 of the said Ordinance of the words, "To take and accept any lands, houses, or other real or personal property in satisfaction, liquidation, or payment of any debt absolutely and bona fide previously due and owing to the Company, and also to take any Mortgage or other lien or charge on real or personal property as a security for any monies actually and bona fide previously due to the Company or for which any person may have rendered himself liable to the Company, and to hold such lands, houses and other real and personal property respectively for such reasonable time as may be necessary for selling and disposing of and converting the same into money," and the substitution therefor of the following words:—"To take, accept, enforce, release, realise or deal with any security now held or which may hereafter be held by the Company, for any monies owing or to become owing to the Company, or for any liabilities incurred or to be incurred towards or by the Company by way of mortgage, pledge, hypothecation, deposit or otherwise howsoever of every kind of property or rights."

- (2) That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:—

- (a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Article 58, namely, the words "for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "during such time as the Court thinks fit, not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

- (b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 58, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."

- (c) That Articles 76, 77 and 78 be cancelled.

- (d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely:—

Article 76.—"General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting, and if no such time and place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

Article 77.—"The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings."

Article 78.—"All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings."

- (e) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

- (f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividend as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

- (g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "Half-yearly" ending the 30th June and the "31st December, shall make a general Half-Yearly," and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Yearly ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

(Telephone 97).

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(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June" be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of Article 178 and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

Should the Second Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
(Signed) A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1914. [963]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS 86 PER CENTUM DEBTURE LOAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Company are about to pay off 250 Debentures of the Company. The Debentures to be paid off will be decided by drawing, such drawing will take place at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of August, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Holders of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

Due Notice of the Debentures intended to be paid off will be given after the drawing in accordance with Condition No. 2 endorsed on such Debentures.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1914.

By Order of the Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary. [1013]

S.S. "TINGSANG" (Wrecked).

SHIPPERS and UNDERWRITERS interested in the Cargo of this Steamer are requested to communicate with the Under-signed within three months from date.

GILMAN & Co.,
Lloyd's Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1914. [890]

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision.

Address—
16 and 17, Connaught Road.
Telephone No. 400.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [993]

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1219.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1914. [585]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100 SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong 15th April 1914. [559]

GRACA & Co.

PADDER ST (Hongkong Hotel Building).
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, PICTORIAL POST CARDS, SHEETS, BOOKS, TOYS, &c.

Just Received:
OSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES FOR 1914.

Hongkong 1st July, 1914. [588]

SINGON & Co.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35 and 37, HING LOONG STREET (2nd St. West of Central Market). Telephone No. 515. [45]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

ASCENDING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service. Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 461 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwailin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.O.M.G. and Dr. A. BARNES.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

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FLATS, "WILD DOLL," No. 147, Wanchai Road, newly built, each Flat with 3 Rooms, Kitchen, Bathroom and Servants' Quarters. "THE NEUK," No. 83, Peak.

Apply to—
SANG KEE,
Care of COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1914. [924]

TO LET.

3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the Ground Floor of Bells Buildings, 31, Wyndham Street.

Apply to—
P. A. XAVIER,
Care of Hongkong Printing Press.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1914. [930]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BURRINGTON, No. 128, PEAK, from 1st September till 15th October.

Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
5, Queen's Road Central
Hongkong, 1st August, 1914. [1008]

TO LET.

TOP FLAT, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1914. [695]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions. From 1st September next.

Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1914. [915]

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FIVE ROOMS, Furnished or Unfurnished, comprising: 1 Large and 2 Smaller Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Drawing and Dining Room, Large Verandahs, Kitchen, Electric Light.

If three rooms only should be required it can be arranged.

Apply—
"GOOD LOCALITY,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1914. [1011]

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 5, Conduit Road, Fine View of Harbour. Newly painted and repaired. For further particulars, apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
Hongkong, 24th July, 1914. [988]

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 5, Conduit Road, Fine View of Harbour. Newly painted and repaired. For further particulars, apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
Hongkong, 24th July, 1914. [988]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1914. [923]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1914. [923]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000.
Reserve Funds:—

Sterling ... \$1,600,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000.
Silver ... \$17,650,000.

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000.

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LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:
For 6 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 18 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1914. [15]

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balance at 8½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [14]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 88, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the World.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed. GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

8, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 21st October, 1913. [959]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH-A-MANDELSBANK.

(NEDERLANDSE INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital £1,800,000 (£2,500,000).
Paid-up Capital ... £1,747,000 (£2,450,000).
Reserve Fund ... £1,618,000 (£2,480,000).

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agents: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS & DOUGLASS BANK, SWISS BANK CORP.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receiving money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. VERMEY, Manager,
No. 5, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913. [21]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... £21,500,000.
Subscribed ... £1,125,000.
Paid-up ... £682,500.
Reserve Fund ... £485,000.

BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND, and
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. B. LINTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1914. [941]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000.<



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JOHNSTONE'S

"**SQUARE BOTTLE**"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
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BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
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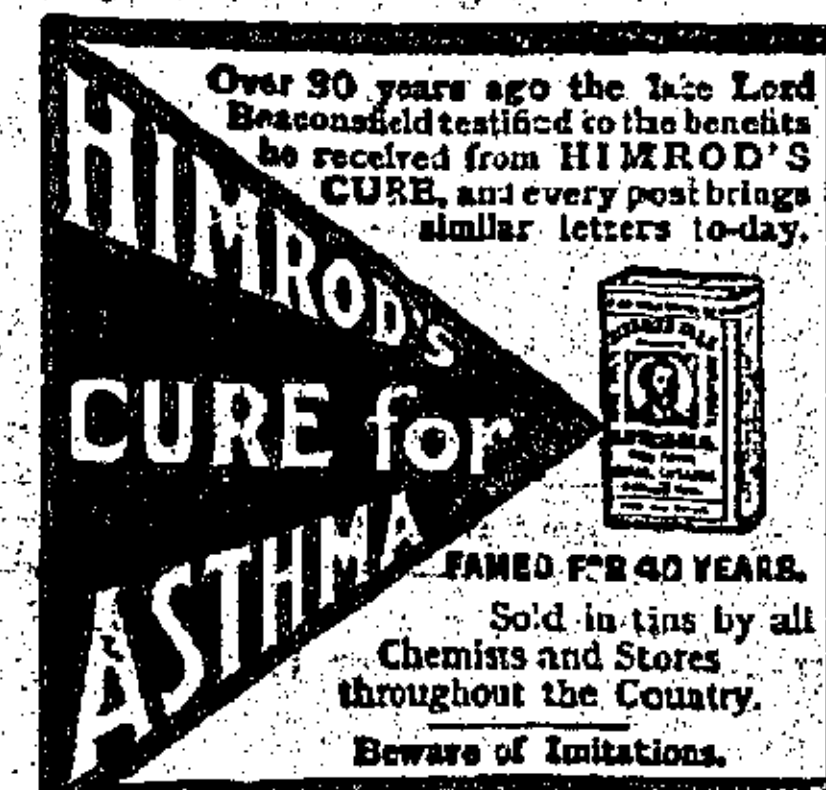


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Cooling, refreshing and 'snappy'
"Montserrat"
LIME JUICE
is the ideal Summer beverage.



THE TRADE OF FOOCHOW FOR 1913.

BY MR. CONSUL F. E. WILKINSON.

Both the gross and net value of the trade of Foochow in 1913 show a considerable increase over the figures of the previous year. Reckoned in silver currency, the totals are in each case a record in the history of the trade of Foochow, though in the flourishing days of the tea trade, some 40 years ago, the gold value of the trade far exceeded the present figures. The gross value of the trade, as shown by the returns of the Chinese Maritime Customs, was Tls. 28,185,484 (\$4,357,184), as compared with Tls. 23,024,183 (\$3,513,580) in 1912, and the net value Tls. 23,206,413 (\$3,505,135) as against Tls. 18,033,325 (\$2,751,990). Every branch of the trade has shared in the increase, but it is native imports which show the most substantial advance. To arrive at the real value of the trade of Foochow the returns of the junk traffic, which is under the supervision of the native customs, must also be taken into account. Taking the steamer and junk trade together we arrive at a grand total for the year of Tls. 30,472,029 (\$4,598,867), and a net total of Tls. 31,493,568 (\$4,756,389), composed of imports, Tls. 16,008,348 and exports (less re-exports), Tls. 14,884,710.

REMARKS ON THE TRADE.

Though the figures quoted make an excellent showing as compared with those of recent years, the trade unfortunately was not quite as satisfactory for the district as might be gathered from the totals. It has been laid down as an axiom in a previous report that the quantity of food-stuffs, especially rice, imported into Foochow in any given year is the best indication of the general prosperity of the locality during the period, since no import at all, or only a trifling one, betokens a bountiful local harvest, whereas a large one obviously implies the failure of the crops. From the fact that the import of rice alone increased from 7,632 piculs in 1912 to 480,275 piculs, valued at Tls. 1,967,675 in 1913, and that of flour from 210,571 piculs to 276,861 piculs valued at Tls. 1,264,280, it is evident that the harvest was a poor one, and that heavy imports of cereals were necessary to make up for the local deficiency. These two items between them account for a considerable proportion of the increase in imports. A further indication that the year was not a prosperous one for the district generally is the continued decline in the import of foreign piece-goods, whereas yarn and the coarser qualities of native cloth show a substantial increase, the obvious conclusion being that the people were less able than ever to indulge in luxuries. Fortunately, the tea harvest was a fair one, and a considerable increase as compared with 1912 in the quantity of tea exported, as also in that of timber—denoting, it is to be feared, rapid deforestation—helped to adjust the balance between imports and exports. The net value of the imports, nevertheless, exceeded that of the exports by Tls. 1,724,138, whereas in previous years the balance has almost invariably been in favour of the latter. However, if the year was not entirely propitious for the province generally, the merchants of Foochow, through whose hands the business passed, have nothing to complain of. The best evidence of local prosperity is that nine new native banks have opened their doors since the end of the year.

It is not unreasonable to expect that the suppression of the opium trade will give a fillip to the import of other foreign goods by diverting to their purchase some of the money now expended on the drug.

TEA—THE FUTURE OF THE INDUSTRY.

There was a small increase in the quantity of tea shipped to foreign countries, the total exported amounting to 145,019 piculs as compared with 136,523 piculs in 1912. The following notes on the tea trade at Foochow during 1913 have been kindly supplied to me by a British merchant. The position generally of the foreign tea trade here can only be said to be very unsatisfactory, and the experiences of all those interested have been such during the past two seasons that there appears to be no alternative but to be helpless participants in the still further decline of the trade. A temporary improvement may take place next season if exchange keeps low, but there are so many factors militating against any permanent improvement that this can only be of temporary assistance. The 1913 crop was about 30 per cent. smaller than that of the previous year, and there is very little remaining unsold this year. In this respect the position is better, as at the end of 1912 there was a large unsold stock, a great deal of which was ultimately taken by Chinese for the north, principally the Oolongs, the manufacture of which is similar to the so-called green tea constituting the bulk of the shipments to that market.

The tea exported to Chinese ports went mostly to Tientsin. The total quantity shipped amounted to 137,563 piculs, valued at Tls. 4,073,533, as compared with 111,350 piculs in 1912. The bulk of the export consisted of Orange Pekoes, 99,095 piculs, and Oolongs, 14,956 piculs. It has been the custom for years past to refer to the tea trade of Foochow as moribund, and the reports on the subject furnished to this Consulate by tea merchants have been almost invariably pessimistic in tone. Of the decline of the trade since its palmy days in the 'seventies, when the quantity exported to foreign countries averaged over 600,000 piculs annually, there can be no question, but, on the other hand, for the last 10 years or so the foreign trade has shown little variation, while the quantity shipped to Chinese ports for native consumption has steadily increased. As this latter trade is almost entirely in native hands and in competition to a great extent with the foreign trade, its increase has been no great comfort to the foreign tea merchant, but it has this advantage, that the extension of the trade may very well prove an incentive to the tea growers to increase and, it may be hoped to improve, their production to the ultimate benefit of both trades. Originally, the cultivation of tea in this province was greatly stimulated by the enormous foreign demand which sprang up for it on the opening of the port to foreign trade, but when the price fell, as also in the

WM. POWELL, LTD.

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competition of India and Ceylon, a great deal of the land under tea went out of cultivation altogether, while even in the most favoured districts the quantity grown was reduced and the shrub interplanted with other crops, more especially sweet potatoes, since the farmers could no longer depend on the profits from tea alone for a living. Having ceased to be the valuable crop it once was, it was no longer given the same attention by the growers that it received in the days of its prosperity, with the natural result that the quality declined simultaneously with the quantity produced, to the further injury of the trade.

The best hope for the future lies in an increased demand for the local product, and particularly for the better qualities, which will make it worth the farmers' while to extend the area under cultivation and give proper care and attention to their plants. Improved communications are, perhaps, the chief need of the industry, for not only would they cheapen the cost of the tea, but they would permit the use in the fields of fertilisers, of which the soil is badly in need, but which, owing to the cost of transport, cannot under present conditions be profitably employed. Until railway communication is established with the interior any revival of the industry will be a slow one, but there appears to me no reason any longer to believe that the trade is moribund.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

The only signs of industrial progress during the year under review are the establishment by a German firm of an aluminium factory, and an extension of the plant of the local electric light company, which, under the able management of three brothers who were granted the concession, is proving a financial success. No royalty, I should mention, has been, or is, paid to the provincial government by the company, the same charge being made for the lighting of the public offices and streets as if they were private property. Apparently these were the only terms on which any Chinese could be persuaded to finance the undertaking, and as the alternative was a foreign loan, the authorities had no option from their point of view but to agree to them.

There is some talk of establishing an enormous cost a new naval base for the Chinese fleet at Samsah Inlet, a magnificent harbour on the coast of Fukien about 70 miles north of Foochow. Without a foreign loan for the purpose the project is not feasible.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE.

I have remarked earlier in this report on the small dimensions of the foreign import trade in proportion to the area and population of the district for which Foochow serves as a distributing centre. But for the increase in Indian yarn and in a few commodities which have become necessities to the Chinese of recent years, such as kerosene oil, flour, and matches, the trade, in spite of the natural increase of the population, has shown little or no improvement during the last 30 years. In several classes of piece-goods, in which British trade is mainly interested, the import has, in fact, steadily diminished. The explanation is without doubt the extreme poverty of the province, which is mainly due to over-population, to the pooriness of the soil, which is becoming more and more exhausted, and to lack of energy and enterprise on the part of the inhabitants. The gentry in the interior live under much the same conditions as the peasantry in the wealthier provinces of China, while the poverty of the working classes may be gauged from the fact that in the country districts the wages of an able-bodied labourer are not more than 6.6 (1/2d. a day). Rice is a luxury which very few can afford, potatoes being the staple diet. There are people who are sanguine that with the suppression of opium smoking, the people, among whom the habit has been very prevalent, will to some extent be roused from their lethargy, but it is difficult to see how, in view of the poverty of the soil, any serious development of the province is practicable without at any rate the expenditure of considerable capital in the extension of industries and the improvement of communications by the construction of railways. But taking into consideration the mountainous nature of the province and the pooriness of the soil, perhaps the best hope for the future of Fukien lies, not in its agricultural possibilities, but in the development of its mineral resources,

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BY THE STEAMERS OF

CANADIAN PACIFIC S.S. LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

GOING AND RETURNING WITHIN PERIOD 1st JUNE—31st OCT.

RATES FROM HONGKONG:

NAGASAKI \$120.00. KOBE \$135.00. YOKOHAMA \$150.00.

Tickets are interchangeable for return by any steamer of above-named Companies and include Rail between Japan Ports of call if desired.
Passengers may go and/or return via MANILA without additional charge by steamers calling at that Port so indicated in schedule of sailings shown below.
The Steamers operated by the Companies named are the largest fastest and most luxurious on the Coast.

JOINT SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS TO AND FROM JAPAN PORTS.

FROM JAPAN.				TO JAPAN.			
YOKOHAMA LEAVES	KOBE LEAVES	NAGASAKI LEAVES	HONGKONG ARRIVES	STEAMER	HONGKONG LEAVES	NAGASAKI ARRIVES	YOKOHAMA ARRIVES
30 July	31 July	2 Aug.	10 Aug.	CHINA MANCHUKU	12 Aug.	18 Aug.	29 Aug.
6 Aug.	7 Aug.	9 Aug.	17 Aug.	YAMAGUCHI	15 Aug.	21 Aug.	31 Aug.
13 Aug.	14 Aug.	16 Aug.	24 Aug.	YAMAGUCHI	22 Aug.	28 Aug.	7 Sept.
20 Aug.	21 Aug.	23 Aug.	31 Aug.	YAMAGUCHI	29 Aug.	5 Sept.	14 Sept.
27 Aug.	28 Aug.	30 Aug.	7 Sept.	YAMAGUCHI	5 Sept.	12 Sept.	21 Sept.
3 Sept.	4 Sept.	6 Sept.	14 Sept.	YAMAGUCHI	12 Sept.	19 Sept.	28 Sept.
10 Sept.	11 Sept.	13 Sept.	21 Sept.	YAMAGUCHI	19 Sept.	26 Sept.	5 Oct.
17 Sept.	18 Sept.	20 Sept.	28 Sept.	YAMAGUCHI	26 Sept.	3 Oct.	12 Oct.
24 Sept.	25 Sept.	27 Sept.	5 Oct.	YAMAGUCHI	3 Oct.	7 Oct.	19 Oct.
1 Oct.	2 Oct.	4 Oct.	12 Oct.	YAMAGUCHI	7 Oct.	14 Oct.	26 Oct.
8 Oct.	9 Oct.	11 Oct.	19 Oct.	YAMAGUCHI	14 Oct.	21 Oct.	31 Oct.
15 Oct.	16 Oct.	18 Oct.	26 Oct.	YAMAGUCHI	21 Oct.	28 Oct.	7 Nov.
22 Oct.	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	2 Nov.	YAMAGUCHI	28 Oct.	4 Nov.	14 Nov.

Returning via Manila.

Steamers proceeding via Manila do not call at Shanghai.

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STURGEON BRAND
JOHN & E. STURGE, Ltd.
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PRECIPITATED CHALK
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All Grades, from lightest to very dense, to suit all needs.
CITRIC ACID, BICARBONATE of POTASH, ROCHELLE, SALTS, and FULV. SEIDLITZ.

which are known to be considerable. Until, however, the officials and gentry of the province see fit to change their present attitude on the subject, and permit

the introduction of foreign capital for the purpose, there is little chance that this certain source of wealth will be tapped.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

BRITISH.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 4 guns, 2,000 h.p., Comdr. A. Cochrane, Kobe, Weihaiwei.
Atlas, admiral's tug, 615 tons, 1,400 tons, Hongkong.
Beagle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. V. R. Brandon, Shanghai.
Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. F. B. Preston-Thomas, Hongkong.
Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, 1,400 h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. S. Pittman, Yantai.
Cherub, water tank and tug, 590 tons, 3401 h.p., Hongkong.
Clio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, 1,400 h.p., Comdr. Mackenzie, Hongkong.
Colne, T.B.D., 560 tons, guns 4-12 pr., h.p., 7,500 f.d., Comdr. C. Seymour, Weihaiwei.
Chelmer, T.B.D., 560 tons, guns 4-12 pr., h.p., 7,500 f.d., Lt. H. T. England, Hongkong.
Fame, T.B.D., Lt. Comdr. C. M. Blackman, Hongkong.
Hampshire, 12,850 tons, 21,000 f.d., 14 guns.
Captain H. W. Grant, Weihaiwei.
Jed, T.B.D., 50 tons, guns 4-12 pr., h.p., 7,500 f.d., Lt. G. F. A. Mulock, Hongkong.
Kinsha, 616 tons, 1,200 h.p., Comdr. H. Marryatt, Yantai.
Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 h.p., Lt. F. J. B. Gibson, Labuan.
Mimotaru, armoured cruiser (flagship) Vice-Admiral T. H. Jerran, K.C.B., 27,000 h.p., Capt. E. B. Kiddle, Weihaiwei.
Moorhen, river gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Alan Dixon, W. River.
Newcastle, 2nd class cruiser, 4,200 tons, turbines, 22,000 f.d., Capt. F. A. Powlett, en route to Shanghai.
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Malcolm Murray, Yantai.
Komet, T.B.D., 550 tons, guns 4-12 pr., h.p., 7,500 f.d., Lt. F. A. H. Russell, Weihaiwei.
Ribble, T.B.D., 590 tons, 750 f.d., 6 guns, Lt. Comdr. Wilkinson, Weihaiwei.
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, guns 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. J. Fleetwood-Smith, West River.
Rosario, depot ship to Samarang, 950 tons, 1,400 h.p., Lt. Comdr. F. A. Cronie, Hongkong.
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. R. J. Maxwell-Scott, Yantai.
Sipsa, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. R. J. Maxwell-Scott, Yantai.
Tamar, receiving ship, 4,550 tons, 6 guns, Commodore R. H. Anstruther, U.M.G., Hongkong.
Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lt. Comdr. S. P. B. Russell, Yantai.
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lt. Comdr. G. F. L. P. Page, Weihaiwei.
Triumph, battleship, 11,885 tons, 12,000 h.p., A. Comdr. A. S. Semmens, Hongkong.
Uak, T.B.D., 590 tons, 7500 f.d., 6 guns, Lt. Comdr. Maxwell, Weihaiwei.
Welland, T.B.D., 590 tons, 7500 f.d., 6 guns, Lt. Comdr. Poignand, Weihaiwei.
Widgeon, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lt. Comdr. A. J. Landon, Yantai.
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. B. B. Blackwood, Yantai.
Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Robin W. Lloyd, Yantai.
Yarmouth, 2nd class cruiser, 4,800 tons, Capt. H. L. Cochrane, Weihaiwei.

Submarines:—

C. 36, D. J. McGilverie, Lieut.
C. 37, J. A. Gairnes, Lieut.
C. 38, R. K. C. Pope, Lieut.
T.B. 035, Lieut. Handley.
T.B. 036, Lieut. Wiles.
T.B. 037, Lieut. Wyndham-Quinn.
T.B. 038, Lieut. Seymour.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1914. With Index. Price 750.

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Hongkong, 1st August, 1914.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"ROYAL PRINCE"
Captain Coull, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August.
This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers.
For Freight and passage, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1914. [918]

GLEN LINE

(McGREGOR, GOW & CO., LTD.)

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOCHY" (Capt. E. J. Stallard).
The Steamer will be despatched for the above Ports on or about 10th August.
Saloon Fare, Hongkong to London, £40.
For freight or passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914. [965]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELTA"
Captain W. R. Le Mare, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1914, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "Egbert" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable and Tea and Cargo for France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "Arabia", due in London on the 26th Sept., 1914.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1914. [1]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "ST. EGGBERT"

On or about 26th August.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1914. [988]

ON SALE

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE

AT HONGKONG

FOR

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On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	STELLA	Brit. str.	—	C. R. Longden, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 5th inst.
LONDON, HULL & ANTWERP.	GLENLOCHY	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Stallard	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Co., Ltd.	About 10th inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELTA	Brit. str.	—	W. R. Le Mare, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	CARNARVONSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	Costa	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst.
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON, S'PORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAU	AMAZING	Brit. str.	—	H. P. P. P.	VISAGERS MARITIME	On 11th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA KIELING & JAPAN	HIBANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. P. P.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA KIELING & JAPAN	ACONIA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. P. P.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA KIELING & JAPAN	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Noma	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA KIELING & JAPAN	PANAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. Kanoo	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERIES, LISBON, SAMPTON, &c.	P. E. FRIEDRICH	Ger. str.	—	C. Mundt	MELCHERS & Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
NEW YORK	ST. EGGBERT	Brit. str.	—	Coull	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 25th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ROYAL PRINCE	Brit. str.	—	Coull	ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.	To-day.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	E. Bent	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Bent	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Am. str.	—	H. Thompson	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	MARCHION	Am. str.	—	A. Dixon	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 18th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	OSANG	Brit. str.	—	Picknell	BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.	About 6th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EMPIRE	Ger. str.	—	C. Jurani	ARBE, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 28th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	BRINZ WALDENHAR	Ger. str.	—	E. Halayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHINSHI	Brit. str.	1 m.	K. Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	C. P. Sedden	JATA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
JAPAN	KITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. H. G. Leach	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 12th inst.
JAPAN	THOROS	Dut. str.	—	Glory	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst., at D'light.
KOBE & MOJII	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJII	NAMANG	Brit. str.	—	H. Se mitt	MELCHERS & Co.	About 19th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 5 P.M.
KOBE	COBLENZ	Ger. str.	—	Tozawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	V. Liddell	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th inst., at D'light.
MOJII & KOBE	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Hooker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at 10 A.M.
TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	J. W. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	KUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 5th inst.
SHANGHAI	SHAOHSING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINCESS ALICE	Ger. str.	—	L. Benson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst., at M'night.
SHANGHAI MOJII, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	W. Jones	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst.
SHANGHAI	ANRU	Brit. str.	1 m.	Kamachi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.	JATA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	About 13th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CORDELLER	Brit. str.	—	Y. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	Brit. str.	—	K. Hattori	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJII	YATSHING	Brit. str.	—	K. Murakami	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	RANGONG MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	On 9th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	HIMALAYA	Dut. str.	—	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	On 8th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	TIPIANAS	Dut. str.	—	W. C. Pasmore	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	On 11th inst., at 11 A.M.
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.	On 8th inst., at 2 P.M.
AMPOY & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
AMPOY & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIWIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. G. G. Leach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW	HAIRUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	Terada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
SWATOW & FOOCHOW	HAIRUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	C. J. Swanson, R.N.R.	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	To-day.
SWATOW & FOOCHOW	HAIRUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	Date	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst.
MANILA	YENSHANG	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Tadd	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at 2 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE LIMITED	On 25th Oct.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	H. Koehler	MELCHERS & Co.	On 15th inst., at 10 A.M.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TIPIANAS	Dut. str.	—	H. Mathias	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 9 A.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	JINSEN MARU	Jap. str.	—			
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	TORILLA	Brit. str.	—			
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	—			
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAIRANG	Brit. str.	—			
SINGAPORE, MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	—			
JERSEYTON, KUDAT & SANDAKAN	BORNEO	Ger. str.	—			
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	KAIPOING	Brit. str.	1 m.			

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

INTENDED SAILINGS FOR 1914.—SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

NOTE.—The only fixed dates are departures from LIVERPOOL and HONGKONG. All other dates are approximate only.

To VANCOUVER						To L'POOL		FROM L'POOL		FROM VANCOUVER					
STAMERS	Hong-kong	S'hai	Naga-saki	Kobe	Yoko-hama	Vancouver	Quebec	Liver-pool	Quebec	STAMERS	Vancouver	Yoko-hama	Kobe	Naga-saki	Hong-kong
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Wed day 19 Aug.	22 Aug.	24 Aug.	26 Aug.	28 Aug.	9 Sept.	17 Sept.	24 Sept.	10 July	17 July	EMPERESS OF JAPAN	23 July	6 Aug.	7 Aug.	9 Aug.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Wed day 2 Sept.	5 Sept.	6 Sept.	8 Sept.	10 Sept.	19 Sept.	24 Sept.	1 Oct.	17 July	24 July	MONTEAGLE	29 July	14 Aug.	17 Aug.	19 Aug.
EMPERESS OF INDIA	Wed day 16 Sept.	19 Sept.	21 Sept.	23 Sept.	25 Sept.	7 Oct.	15 Oct.	22 Oct.	24 July	31 July	EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	6 Aug.	17 Aug.	18 Aug.	20 Aug.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Wed day 30 Sept.	3 Oct.	4 Oct.	6 Oct.	8 Oct.	17 Oct.	22 Oct.	29 Oct.	7 Aug.	14 Aug.	EMPERESS OF INDIA	20 Aug.	3 Sept.	4 Sept.	6 Sept.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Wed day 14 Oct.	17 Oct.	19 Oct.	21 Oct.	23 Oct.	4 Nov.	12 Nov.	19 Nov.	21 Aug.	28 Aug.	EMPERESS OF ASIA	3 Sept.	14 Sept.	15 Sept.	17 Sept.

PASSAGE RATES—HONGKONG TO LONDON.

	VIA QUEBEC	VIA NEW YORK
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Meals and Sleeping £71.10	£71.10
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Car Berth across £65	£65
EMPERESS OF INDIA	Canada 28 additional	£43
EMPERESS OF JAPAN		£45
MONTEAGLE		

Hour of Departure.—All Steamers sail from Hongkong at Noon.
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets to points in Canada and the United States and Europe have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or TOYO KAISEN KAISHA.
SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RATES granted to Naval and Military Officers, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc. Particulars will be furnished on application.
AROUND THE WORLD RATES in connection with SUEZ MAIL LINES or TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE.

THE "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" AND "EMPERESS OF ASIA" registered tonnage 15,850, displacement 30,625 tons, are new quadruple screw turbine steamers, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific. Their passenger accommodation includes Suites, Rooms with Bath, Single Berth Rooms, Library, Lounge, Gymnasium, Laundry, etc.

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THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS are fitted with powerful Marconi Wireless Installation.

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Route from HONGKONG VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through INAHARA JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C.

For full particulars of Passage and Freight Rates, Pamphlets, Apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK,

GENERAL TRAFFIC AGENT, Corner Pedder Street and Praya

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHINA, American str., 3,180, H. Thompson, 4th August—San Francisco 3rd July, General.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.
DRIER ROCKERS, German str., 2,900, A. Derbeck, 3rd August—Singapore 25th July, General.—Bornemann & Co.
FUKUI MARU, Japanese str., 3,087, Miyaoka, 4th August—Mojii 29th July, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HAIKUN, British str., 615, A. H. Stewart, 4th August—Swatow 3rd August, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
HARATA MARU, Japanese str., 3,780, Kawashima, 3rd August—Singapore 28th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
HARPSHIRE, British cruiser, 10,850, H. W. Grant, 4th August—Weihaiwei.
HANGSANG, British str., 1,358, S. Wilde, 4th August—Shanghai 31st July, Light.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
YUENSANG, British str., 1,125, H. P. Rolfe, 4th August—Manila 1st August, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
August 4th.
ALDENHAM, British str., for Manila.
DUNRA, British str., for Japan.
ESANG, British str., for Hongkong.
HAIKUN, British str., for Swatow.
KAIPOING, British str., for Hoihow.
KYO MARU, Japanese str., for Japan.

DEPARTURES.

August 4th.
ANRU, British str., for Canton.
CHUYO MARU, Jap. str., for San Francisco.
HAIKUN, British str., for Fochow.
SOBU MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.
TAMING, British str., for Manila.
WINGSANG, British str., for Canton.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P.M. str. *Manchuria* left Yokohama on the 29th July, for Hongkong via Manila. The United States mails have been transferred to the I.G.M. str. *Prinz Waldemar*, scheduled to arrive here on the 6th August.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P.M. str. *China* left Yokohama on the 22nd July, for Hongkong via Manila.
THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The A.O. Line str. *Changsha* left Port Darwin on the 27th July for Hongkong via Zamboanga and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 8th August.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Princess Alice*, carrying the German mails, with dates from Berlin of the 8th July, left Colombo on the 26th July, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 5th August.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The P. & O. str. *Sardinia* left Singapore for this port on the 31st July, at 2.30 p.m., and is due here on the 5th August, at about 11 a.m.

The Nanyo Yusen Kuni str. *Riojun* left Sourabaya on the 30th July, and is therefore expected to arrive here on the 6th August.

The East Asiatic Co. str. *Siam* left Port Said on the 13th July, and may be expected here on or about the 18th August.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Yatshing, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 7th August.

Namsang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 11th August.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Den of Airie, from Singapore, is due in Hongkong 10th August.

Carnarvonshire, from Vancouver, is due in Hongkong 26th August.

PASSED THE CANAL.

July 10th—*Sardinia*, *Loomedon*.
July 14th—*Achilles*, *Benlomond*, *Glen-turret*, *Sachsen*, *Satsuma*, *Suevia*, *Wakasa* Maru, *Furst Btilow*, *Novara*.
July 17th—*Meimur*, *Princess Alice*, *Scindia*, *Vormeerke*.
July 21st—*Brasilia*, *Cordeire*, *Gneben*, *Indranit*, *Kash*

Hoehl Extra Dry

gout, American

OBTAINABLE FROM

KARL BRANDES,
No. 2, PEDDER STREET.

Hong Kong, 3rd August, 1914.

[36-22]



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STERILIZED

MILK

ON THE MARKET.

\$9 PER CASE OF 48 TINS AT 1 LB.

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG.

Hong Kong, 3rd August, 1914.

[36-45]

UNION AUGSBURG

BOOT AND SHOE POLISH
METAL POLISH.THE BEST BRANDS ON THE
MARKET.

GENERAL AGENT FOR CHINA AND HONGKONG:—

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG.

Hong Kong, 3rd August, 1914.

[36-41]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Trans-Siberian route is no longer available for the transmission of mails.
The Mails for Europe by this route which were despatched on 30th ult. per *Delia* and last inst. per *Siberia* will be diverted at Shanghai and sent on via San Francisco by the latter steamer.
The *Yingchow*, with the MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th ult., is due to arrive here to-morrow.
The *Prinz Waldemar*, with the AMERICAN MAIL ex Manchuria, is due to arrive here to-morrow.
The *Liungchow*, with the MAILS FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Saturday, the 18th ult., is due to arrive here on Friday, the 7th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Holbow, Haiphong and Pakhoi...	Kaitong	Wednesday, 5th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haimun	Wednesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin	Aldenharn	Wednesday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, *Galles, *Arica, *Iquique, *Valparaiso and *Coronel	Kiyo Maru	Wednesday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Kobe	Hakata Maru	Wednesday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Shanghai	Wednesday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Torika	Wednesday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
*Straits, *Ceylon and *India via *Bombay	Jensen Maru	Wednesday, 5th, 4.00 P.M.
Holbow, Haiphong and Pakhoi	Hongkong	Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Takao & Anping	Sochi Maru	Thursday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Anhui	Thursday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle	Tacoma Maru	Thursday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Wingsang	Friday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	Saturday, 8th, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Saturday, 8th, 1.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Yingchow	Saturday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
*Tientsin	Cheonghing	Saturday, 8th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Haimun	Sunday, 9th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Laiang	Monday, 10th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Tuesday, 11th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Tuan	Tuesday, 11th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Liungchow	Wednesday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits and Ceylon	Hirano Maru	Wednesday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, CANADA via SAN FRANCISCO (EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO)	China	Registration, 12th, 10.00 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.30 A.M.)
*Shanghai, *North China, *Japan via *Kobe, Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle	Yatsing	Thursday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin	Changsha	Friday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki and Seattle (Wash.)	Minnesota	Friday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
*Japan via *Yokohama	Namsang	Friday, 14th, 5.00 P.M.
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, BOYER and EUROPE via BRINDISI (Late Letters 11.00 to Noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Delta	Registration, 15th, 10.00 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 11.00 A.M.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 14th inst., at 5 p.m.		
Philippine Islands	Loonang	Saturday, 15th, 1.00 P.M.
Welhaiwai and Tientsin	Kueichow	Sunday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.

* Specially superscribed correspondence only.

MONEY LETTERS—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO ENQUIRIES into alleged losses of such (Postal Guide 121).
Mails for CANTON, WUCHOW and SAMHUI are closed on week-days at 7.30 a.m. and at 4 p.m. on Sundays are 9 a.m.
Mails for MACAO closed on week-days at 7.15 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. On Sundays the mail is closed at 8 a.m.
Mails for NANTAU, SANMEI, KONGHOON and KANGCHUK are closed on week-days at 6 p.m. On Sundays the mails are closed at 9 a.m.
A Mail for Long Island (Cheong Chow) is despatched per steam launch Cheongchow daily at 11 a.m.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 22nd Aug.—
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Meeting of Shareholders at the City Hall.

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS.

EXTRA COPIES of "DAILY PRESS" are on Sale daily at the following Stores:—
KOWLOON BOOK STALL, Ferry Wharf.
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COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

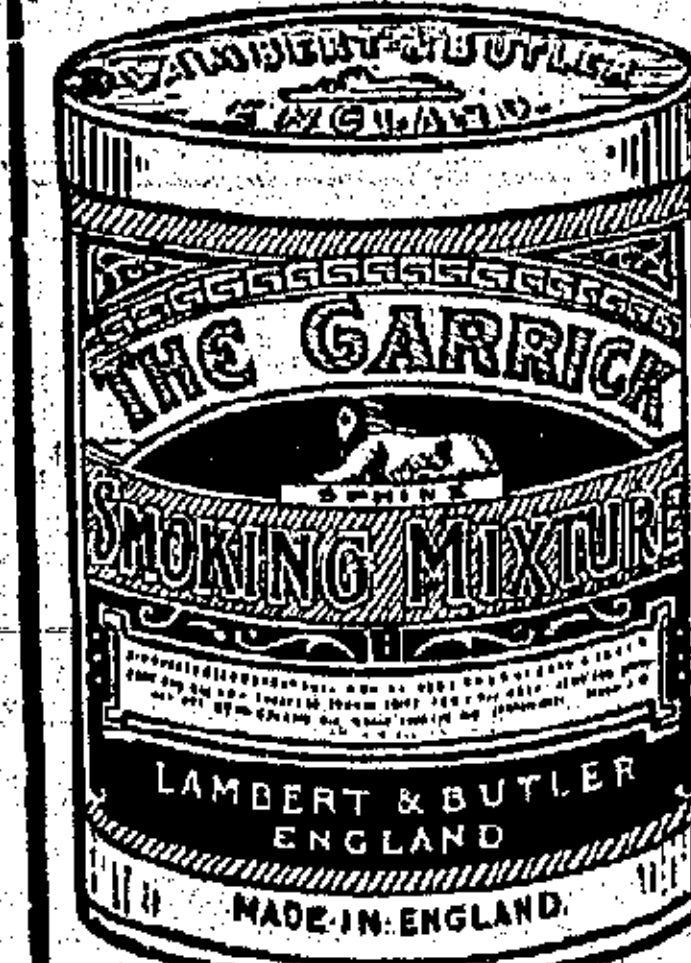
	August 4th.
On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	188
Bank Bills, on demand	187
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	187
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	188
Credits, at 4 months' sight	190
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	191
On PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	214
Credits, at 4 months' sight	220
On GERMANY—	
On demand	176
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	411
Credits, at 60 days' sight	423
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	127 1/2
Bank, on demand	127 1/2
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	127 1/2
Bank, on demand	127 1/2
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
On YOKOHAMA—	
On demand	83 1/2
On SINGAPORE—	
On demand	73 1/2
On HATYONG—	
On demand	68 1/2 p.m.
On SAIGON—	
On demand	65 1/2 p.m.
On BANGKOK—	
On demand	90
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.65
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$62.40
BAR SILVER, per oz.	No quotation

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong, 20 cents pieces	per cent.
Hongkong, 10	\$ 5.10 discount
	\$ 6.30

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Date	Due
July 11th	Shanghai
July 27th	



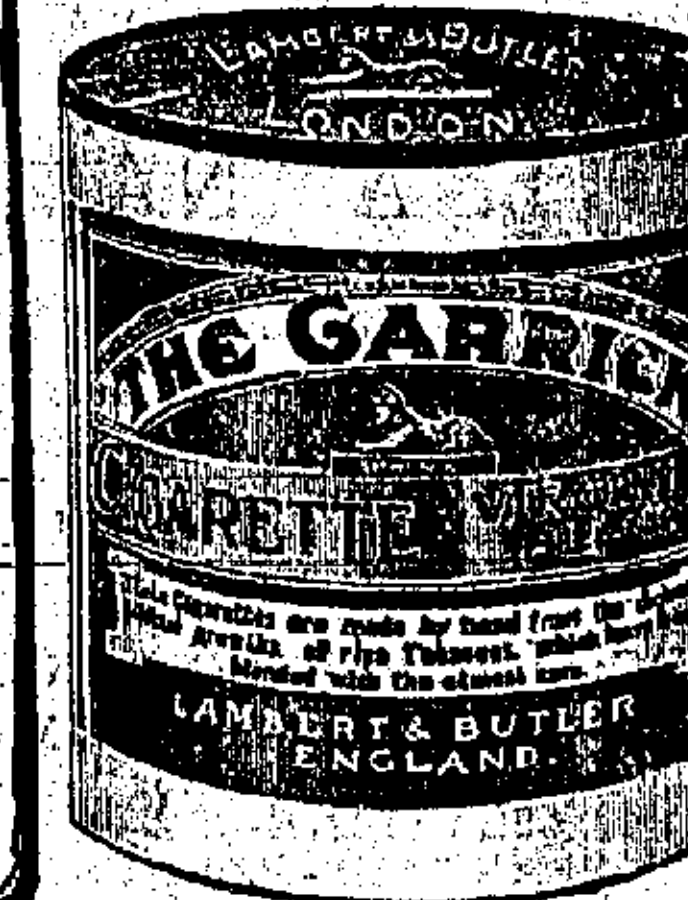
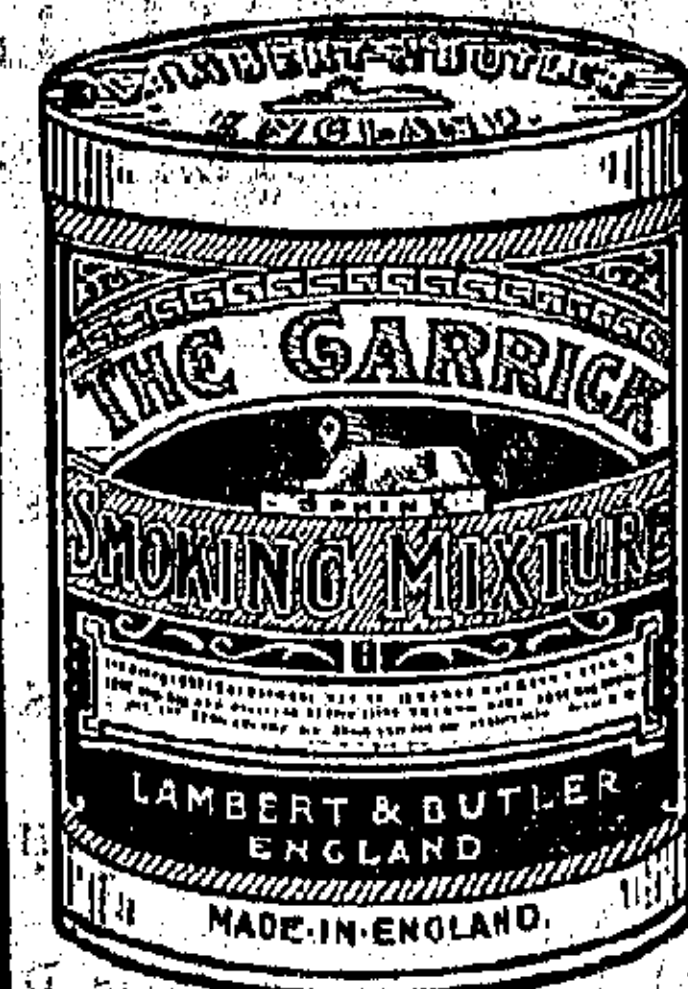
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DONNELLY & WHYTE.

SOLE AGENTS.

TEL. 636.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1914.

[1000]

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1914.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	REMARKS ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$1350	5 1/2 p.c.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$11	10 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$4.85	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$1	all	\$8	8 p.c.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8	
COTTON MILLS—					
Two Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 137	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2	3 1/2 p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$38	
DOCKS AND WHARVES—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$86	4 p.c.
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$63	4 1/2 p.c.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	all	\$64	
S'hai, Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 55	
S'hai and Kowloon Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 90	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$5 1/2	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	80,000	\$10	all	\$4 1/2	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$128	
Manila Metropolitan Hotel, Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	Pa. 127 1/2	4 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$10	all	\$25	9 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$5	all	\$2	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishery Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/	all	11/6	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.					
INSURANCES—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$317 1/2	5 1/2 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$155	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	9,000	\$250	\$50	\$338	7 p.c.
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	\$14	6 1/2 p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$72 1/2	7 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$200 @ Ex	7 1/2 p.c.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$115 1/2, x div.	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$103	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2	6 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$44	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	75,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 93	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$71, x div.	6 p.c.
Mining—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	35/	
Hawwood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	825,000	\$1	all	2/6	
Kauk Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2 1/2	
Trench Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	\$10	8 1/2 p.c.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	\$1	\$0.90	
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$5	
Palpas et Papeteries du Tonkin Societe des	15,200	\$50	all	\$30	
REGISTRIES—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$77 1/2	4 p.c.
Lessons Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$28	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—					
China and Amoy Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$84	8 1/2 p.c.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$25	all	\$31	7 1/2 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$60, 1/2 don. \$5.10	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	\$30	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$39	4 1/2 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$48	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$4.65	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$4.65	
STORES AND DISPENSARIES—					
Powell, Wm., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$3	6 p.c.
Watson & Co., A.S., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2	9 1/2 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$18 1/2	6 1/2 p.c.

Loan.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1888	Tls. 787,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

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		POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM	0.25
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